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RUSSIA UNWILLING TO TAKE PLUNGE INTO WAR

But Bevin Believes Kremlin Would Like China Involved

COMMENT

War jitters are beginning to interfere with sound judgment in the United States or, surely, the general embargo decree, not only preventing future trade with Hongkong, but banning contracts already entered into and financed, would have been given more serious thought.

Washington's primary aim is understood and appreciated. Hongkong has no criticism of the purpose, has in fact taken steps in the same direction, but the method employed, arbitrary action affecting not only strategic materials, but cigarettes, hooks and eyes and cosmetics, gives the impression of bureaucracy gone slightly mental.

Less protest, though it would still persist and with good reason, would have arisen had the decree been restricted to suspension of trade from the hour of the decision. When, however, goods already paid for, consigned to the Colony and shipped, are off-loaded in places like Honolulu, Manila and Singapore; when perishable goods like oranges are dumped, the strongest representations are demanded.

To suggest that the Hongkong business world has been reduced to chaos as the result of America's action probably overstates the case, but it has been seriously disturbed for good reasons. Events, for instance, may compel Hongkong merchants to bear extremely heavy financial losses.

Here is arbitrary official action, going far beyond strategic necessity. The American exporter, the shipping company, and the insurance company, are certain to resist claims, and quite legitimately. But it is not to be expected that the Hongkong importer will sit quietly back and take an imposition saddled by the American government.

On the facts, Washington has the moral responsibility to compensate all Hongkong firms presenting proven claims to financial loss. In addition, the whole position demands re-examination with the implication that sensible modifications of the embargo order will be instituted.

London, Dec. 14.
The Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin, replying to the House of Commons debate on foreign policy, said tonight, "I very much doubt whether Russia will take the plunge into war."

THREE MEN APPOINTED TO SEEK THE PEACE

Flushing Meadow, Dec. 14.

The United Nations General Assembly today chose three men to try to make peace in Korea.

They were: The Assembly's President, Mr Nasrallah Entezam, of Persia; Mr Lester Pearson, Canadian External Affairs Minister, one of the West's leading spokesmen who has said repeatedly that every effort must be made to negotiate peace in Korea; and Sir Benegal Rau, of India, who has taken the lead in informal talks at the United Nations with General Wu Hsui-chuan, Chinese Communist representative.

Mr Entezam told the Assembly that Mr Pearson and Sir Benegal had accepted his request to sit on the commission which will try to bring about a cease-fire in Korea.

The commission was proposed by 13 Asian and Middle Eastern countries, led by India.

The Political Committee approved the appointment of the Commission last night by 51 votes to five, with Nationalist China abstaining.

Today the General Assembly decided not to debate the issue. Speeches were confined to explanations of votes.

Mr Jacob Malik (Russia) said that the recommendation was merely a camouflage to allow American forces to commit "future aggression" in Korea.

The motion had been pushed through the Political Committee, he said, by the Anglo-American bloc.—Reuter.

FURTHER TALK

Flushing Meadow, Dec. 14.

Sir Benegal Narsing Rau, of India, and Mr Jacob Malik, the Soviet representative, had a half-hour talk in the delegates' lounge before the start of the United Nations General Assembly's plenary session today.

Sir Benegal declined to disclose the subject of their talks, which appeared to be cordial.—Reuter.

Togliatti's Trip

Rome, Dec. 14.

The Italian Communist Party leader, Palmiro Togliatti, may leave soon for Moscow. The Italian news agency Telegraph quoted "responsible Communist circles" as saying that Togliatti would leave for Moscow by train for a "long period of absolute rest."—United Press.

Mr Bevin also said, "I also believe that the new part which India is playing in the world is a tremendous factor in the leadership of Asia."

He thought that there was a great field open for information and propaganda "to keep the Chinese from lining up permanently with Soviet Russia."

Mr Bevin said, "We know pretty well that China really wants to stop this fighting."

He thought it was the Russian attitude to keep on the fighting in Korea.

"I never believed that the Russians ever wanted China in the United Nations", he added.

Mr Bevin said he believed that Stalin "wanted to use China to force us to fight."

"It would suit the Kremlin to use Chinese manpower to keep the United States involved without a single Russian soldier being used in battle", he added.

BOGGED DOWN

Mr Bevin said, "Just as we do not want to be bogged down with a China war; equally I think Stalin wants China to force us to fight."

"I believe that is the tactic which the Kremlin is following at the moment."

It would suit the Russians in their Asian policy to use Chinese manpower to get the United States involved and then keep clear for Europe and "the rest of us," Mr Bevin declared.

Mr Bevin said that he had always worked on the basis of the Cairo Declaration which stated that all Korea should become free and independent.

The 38th Parallel was not mentioned in this declaration.

But, he added, the Cairo Declaration included Formosa. He could see no reason for going back on the Cairo Declaration on Formosa. But this is "not an appropriate moment to settle it."

Mr Bevin said that Britain had been "somewhat concerned" about the last offensive in Korea—"whether or not we might land into trouble."

PRETTY EFFECTIVE

Britain's Chief of Staff had given advice and it had been forwarded to America. The United States had been asked to take it into account.

"We do not complain that their views were not accepted. The Chiefs of Staff in America did not take that particular view," he added.

The views of the British Chiefs of Staff were communicated through the American Chiefs of Staff to the Commander of the forces in Korea.

The United States Chiefs of Staff took the views of other

Sticking To Our Guns

Washington, Dec. 14.
A group of radio officials who visited President Truman quoted him today as saying that the United Nations will "stick to their guns" in Korea.
"We are not going from Korea unless we are pushed off. We do not intend to leave," the President was reported to have said.
—Reuter.

GLAMOUR GIRL SEEKS DIVORCE

Hollywood, Dec. 14.

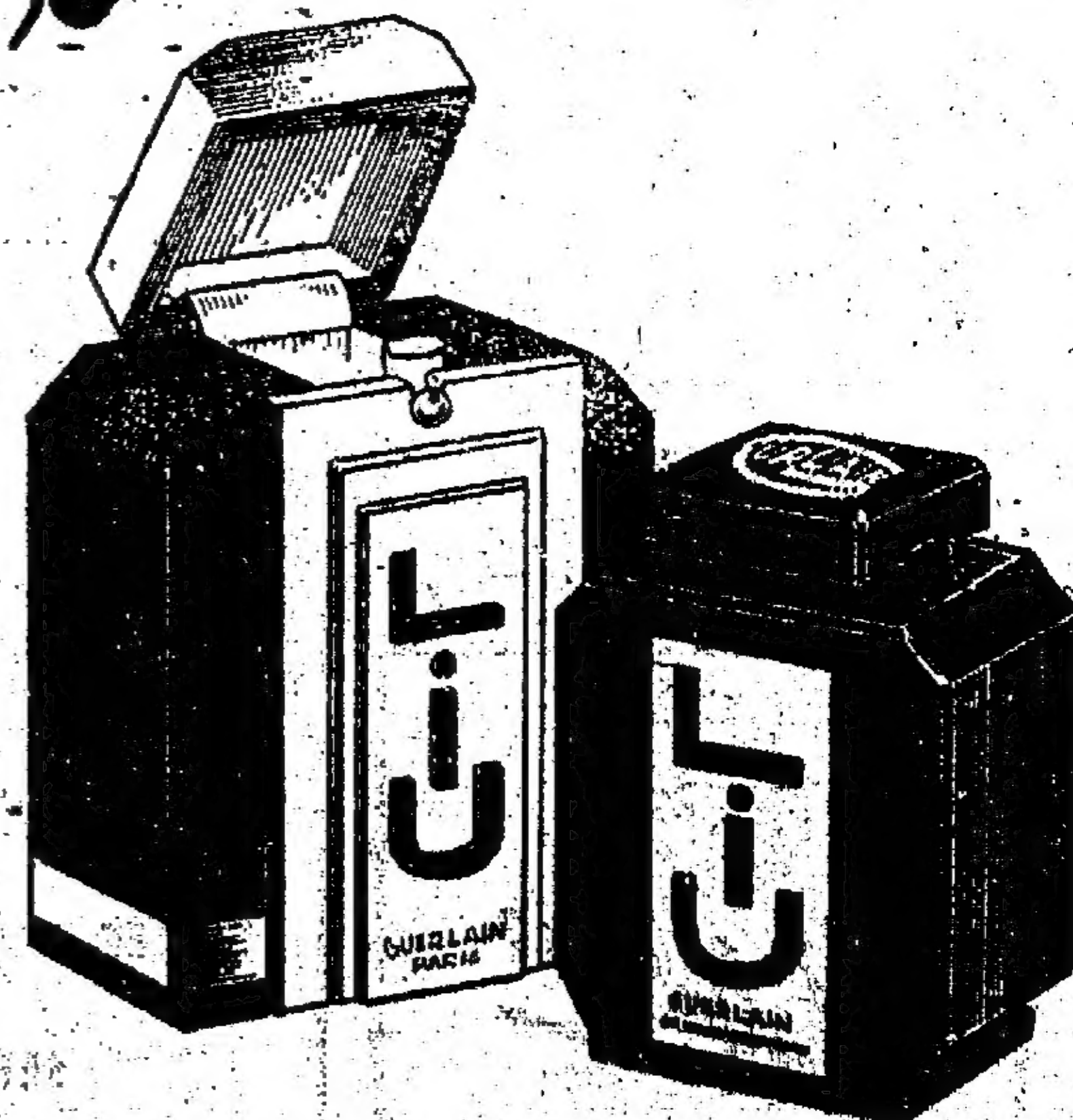
Glamorous Elizabeth Taylor said today that she would file for divorce to end her story-book marriage to wealthy Nick Hilton.

The announcement came a week after the actress moved out of her home with Hilton and went home to mother.

"I am very sorry Nick and I have not been able to adjust our differences and have come to a parting of ways," she said in a statement released by her studio, M-G-M.

The 18-year-old actress is now making a movie, "Love is Better Than Ever." She did not find that true following her lavish wedding on May 6. The studio said shooting on the picture would be completed in about three weeks and the divorce action was expected to follow then. Friends reported the glamour girl was "fed up with Hilton's gambling and playing around and ignoring his wife."—United Press.

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German Buddhists In Paris



A costly marble statue of the Buddha being carefully dusted in the Buddhist temple at Frohnau, in the French sector of Berlin. German Buddhists have opened a temple to German refugees from East Prussia and Silesia.

SINGAPORE CALL FOR FULL OFFICIAL INQUIRY INTO JUNGLE GIRL RIOTS

Singapore, Dec. 14.

The Singapore Government has asked the Colonial Office to hold a full official inquiry into this week's riots here over the separation of "Jungle Girl" Bertha Hertogh from her Moslem husband and foster mother, Chee Aminah, usually reliable sources said today.

All English-language newspapers in Singapore have criticised the part played by the police and the Administration before and during the disorders.

The British-owned Straits Times, in an editorial prepared for publication tomorrow, said that there were grave errors of judgment by police and senior Government officials.

"Also, there were serious weaknesses in the general conduct of the police force," the paper added, declaring that a public inquiry should be held. The Straits Times said it would be difficult to praise too highly the conduct of the troops, but the failure to call them in far earlier was inexplicable.

The Singapore police reported at midnight, local time, tonight that there had been no serious clash with rioters for 40 hours, but the authorities were still concerned over what might happen when the armed forces were withdrawn from the trouble areas.—Reuter.

FLAGS FLYING

The Hague, Dec. 14. Flags were flying in Bergen Op Zoom today the home of the parents of Bertha Hertogh, in preparation for the arrival tonight of the former "Jungle Girl" whose legal battle touched off riots in Singapore earlier this week.

Mr Adrianus Hertogh, the girl's father, with three members of the local committee which was organised to fight the legal battle for Bertha's custody, left Bergen Op Zoom by car for Schiphol this afternoon.

His house was gay with bunting and Dutch tricolours when he left to meet the daughter he has not seen since the outbreak of war in the Far East.

Mr Hertogh said that the great moment of his life "will be the second I can take my Bertha in my arms."—Reuter.

BEBWILDERED

The Hague, Dec. 14. Bewildered and tired, "Jungle Girl" Bertha Hertogh and her mother arrived by air at Schiphol Airport from Singapore tonight.

Bertha was immediately smuggled away to a private room as the plane had radioed ahead that she was very tired and over-wrought.

She was photographed as she stepped from the plane, but reporters had no chance to interview her.

Mrs Hertogh had agreed to answer questions and soon after she arrived she sat nervously in the restaurant, reserved for her press conference, and answered the questions of more than 50 reporters representing Dutch and foreign newspapers and agencies.—Reuter.

Earthquake In California

San Francisco, Dec. 14.

A 30-minute earthquake was felt in the isolated Donner Summit area of the Sierra Mountains at 3.25 p.m. GMT today.

The Civil Aeronautics Authority said that the airways station there was shaken, but there was no damage. Donner Summit is about 160 miles north east of San Francisco.

The University of California's seismograph registered the quake.—Reuter.

Bevin Scotches Rumour

London, Dec. 14.

The Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin, tonight categorically denied a London report published in Paris that he told a Parliamentary Labour Party meeting last night that he was resigning in the near future.

"I said nothing of the kind," Mr Bevin told Reuter.

The Foreign Secretary added that there was no suggestion whatever of his resigning.

"I feel fine," he asserted.—Reuter.

Jordan Asks For Delay

Cairo, Dec. 14.

Jordan today requested the postponement of the Arab League Political Committee meeting, fixed for Jan 2, 1951, in Cairo to a date after Jan. 15.

Informing the Egyptian Acting Foreign Minister, Ibrahim Farag Bey, of this request, the Jordan Minister in Cairo said that his Government, which was only recently formed, required more time to study the questions under discussion.

Among the subjects to be discussed is the United Nations General Assembly's resolution calling on the Arab States and Israel to compose their differences.

The Committee is also to review the Arab collective security pact. Thinking the member States in a military alliance which so far has not been signed by Iraq and Jordan.

If Jordan's request is granted it will be the second postponement of the meeting originally convened for Dec. 20.—Reuter.

HEAVY AIR ATTACKS IN KOREA

Last Troops In Hamhung Beachhead Prepare For Action

Chinese Reds In No Hurry To Pit Their Weight

Tokyo, Dec. 14.

With their backs to the sea, dug in and covered by the guns and planes of an Allied fleet of warships and transports offshore, the last of the United Nations troops in North-East Korea were tonight ready for any attack from the converging Chinese Communist forces.

BRITISH ARMAMENT PLANNING

London, Dec. 14.

Britain may expand her rearmament programme well beyond original plans even though United States Marshall Plan aid is being suspended, Government sources said today.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, and President Truman agreed to give priority to Western defences. As a result, Britain may have to go beyond the \$10,000,000,000, three year arms programme announced earlier this year.

More comprehensive measures are planned than was the case a few months ago. Hopes for American aid to the extent of more than \$1,400,000,000 have been virtually abandoned.

Sources said the Government was planning to resume allocation of essential war materials and there have been hints about the partial return of wartime rationing.—United Press.

The men belong to the American 10th Corps, contained in the Hungnam beachhead and the Communists are estimated to number nearly 200,000.

The Chinese Communists have shown themselves to be in no hurry to pit their weight against the 10th Corps, which mauled them badly on the way back from the Chosin Reservoir.

Marine Air Force planes, maintaining a non-stop watch and search for targets, reported that the nearest concentration of Chinese Communists was about 1,000 some 18 miles to the north of Hamhung, the other town inside the Allied lines.

Large bodies of troops or refugees were also seen moving into Wonsan, a Communist-held port, 50 miles to the south.

The three-day lull since the 15,000 American and British troops fought their way into the perimeter from the Chosin Reservoir was broken today only by a brisk 15-minute exchange of fire with probing enemy patrols.

About 300 troops in Chinese Army uniforms were beaten off in the American 3rd Division sector about six miles north of Hamhung after a three-hour battle last night.

They were believed to be part of the newly identified Chinese Communist 81st Division.

The Marine Air Force yesterday flew 183 sorties, during which they bombed troop concentrations around Sinhung, inflicting heavy casualties.

On the main front in the North-West, the main United Nations forces were still holding their defence line just below the 38th Parallel, between the two Koreas, awaiting an answer to the riddle of the next Chinese Communist move.

Intelligence sources along the curved Allied line covering Seoul, the Southern Korean capital, variously estimated the forward positions of the Communist armies as anywhere between just north of the Parallel and just south of Pyongyang, 70 miles further to the north.

Skirmishes with guerrillas left behind in the swift United Nations advance of two months ago were reported within a few miles of the Parallel, but no organised bodies of Chinese or North Korean Communists were yet reported south of the border.

General MacArthur's Intelligence staff estimated today that the North Koreans may have rehabilitated eight to 12 divisions of the army which was scattered by the United Nations offensive of two months ago.

Despite overcast and wet weather, Allied warplanes were out in swarms as usual today, attacking where they could.

DEAD END

A flight of 14 Communist jet fighters, the largest so far encountered in the campaign, clashed with four American jets near the mouth of the Yalu River but no damage was reported.

Fighter and bomber operations yesterday accounted for more than 2,500 Communist casualties.

Superfortresses concentrated on Communist traffic centres, especially Tokchon, 60 miles northeast of Pyongyang, where railroad and highway routes converge.

Returning crews said that the Communist transport system "will now meet a dead end" at Tokchon.

Aircraft from the British aircraft carrier Theseus have carried out a series of successful raids in the Pyongyang, Sariwon and Chinnampo areas, according to delayed reports reaching here.

Railway and road bridges were destroyed, railway tunnel smashed and trains and junks damaged.—Reuter.

FRENCH TAKE OFFENSIVE

Hanoi, Dec. 14.

French forces struck deep in Vietminh territory today to throw off balance the enemy forces believed to be massing for an attack.

Two task forces, comprising several battalions, were reported to have swept them back to the northern perimeter of the French Tonkin Delta bridgehead.—Reuter.

Soviet Building An Excuse

Washington, Dec. 14.

The State Department said today that the Communist propaganda machine is apparently trying to build up an excuse for possible Russian military aid to Communist China.

The State Department spokesman, Michael McDermott, said this indication could be shown from a charge in Pravda, official Communist Party newspaper in Moscow, that the United States is preparing to build up a Japanese Army. Previous Communist propaganda has charged that the United States was using Japanese troops against North Korea.

McDermott, in a denunciation of the Communist propaganda, called the "propagandists' liars" four times. But he also pointed out that the Russian-Chinese mutual assistance pact provides that Russia will give military or other help to Communist China if it is attacked by Japan or any power allied with Japan.

Asked if he meant that Communist propagandists were deliberately building up an excuse for possible Russian help to the Chinese Communists, McDermott replied, "Possibly." This danger has been watched closely by the State Department for some time. McDermott therefore used an extraordinary language in putting the United States on record as denying the use of Japanese troops or any present intention of forming the Japanese Army through universal conscription as Pravda has suggested.—United Press.

PEKING CLAIM TO HEGEMONY

New York, Dec. 14.

A New York Times editorial, captioned "Soviets balk at truce" said today: "Hopes of many UN delegations for truce in Korea as a preliminary to further negotiations have been shaken as a result of the Soviet opposition to the step by step plan advanced by Asiatic and Middle Eastern countries led by India."

"Thus far the Chinese Communists rigidly followed the Soviet lead in aggression. Indeed, as revealed by Sir Benegal Rau, they now propose 'Chinese Monroe Doctrine' which, unlike the American Monroe Doctrine does not offer protection to other countries against foreign interference but rather proclaims Chinese hegemony over Asia."

"The response of the Peking government to the truce proposal will reveal whether it is capable of acting independently of Moscow and whether its aggression in Korea really is due to apprehension of UN and United States purposes as some contend, or whether it is merely a puppet of Moscow bent on aggression as part of the Soviet plan for world domination."

"If the first assumption is valid there is hope for peace in the Far East. If the second assumption is the correct one then it is evident that any concession instead of deflecting the Chinese Communists from their purpose will only encourage them to go further. With such course there can be no compromise without great peril."—United Press.

All-Out Mobilisation By United States Urged By Dewey

New York, Dec. 14.

The Governor of New York, Mr. Thomas Dewey, tonight urged the United States to call out the full National Guard "tomorrow morning" and register every American over 17 for national service in "all-out" economic and military mobilisation, because "our country is in deadly immediate danger."

Mr. Dewey warned, "In all the continental United States, there is just one division ready for combat — not enough to defend a single American city."

"Only far more decisive action... will make it possible to stem the Soviet tide."

Speaking to the New York County Lawyers Association at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, Mr. Dewey urged an eight-point programme of "all-out effort and all-out sacrifice". His programme included the "immediate goal" of putting one-fourth of the nation's mills to work producing arms under a "single authority", an economic stabiliser with full supervision of production, economic controls and civilian manpower.

He also urged a "pay as you go" rearmament programme and wage and price controls, higher corporation and individual income taxes, plus an excess profits tax and excise taxes on luxuries and passage of the universal military training law "this month."

"There are 25 divisions of the National Guard and two armoured divisions which could have been called to the colours months ago," said Mr. Dewey, who is the titular head of the Republican Party. "I know perfectly well, and this is no secret from the Russians, that our National Guard has barely enough arms for training purposes, to say nothing of any arms to fight with."

He said the guard "should be called to national service tomorrow morning."

Mr. Dewey said mobilisation was just beginning and called for an universal military training programme for at least two years to be enacted "this month—not next month." He urged speeding up expansion of the United States army—"not less than 100 divisions, and our divisions are nearly twice as large as the Russian divisions"—United Press.

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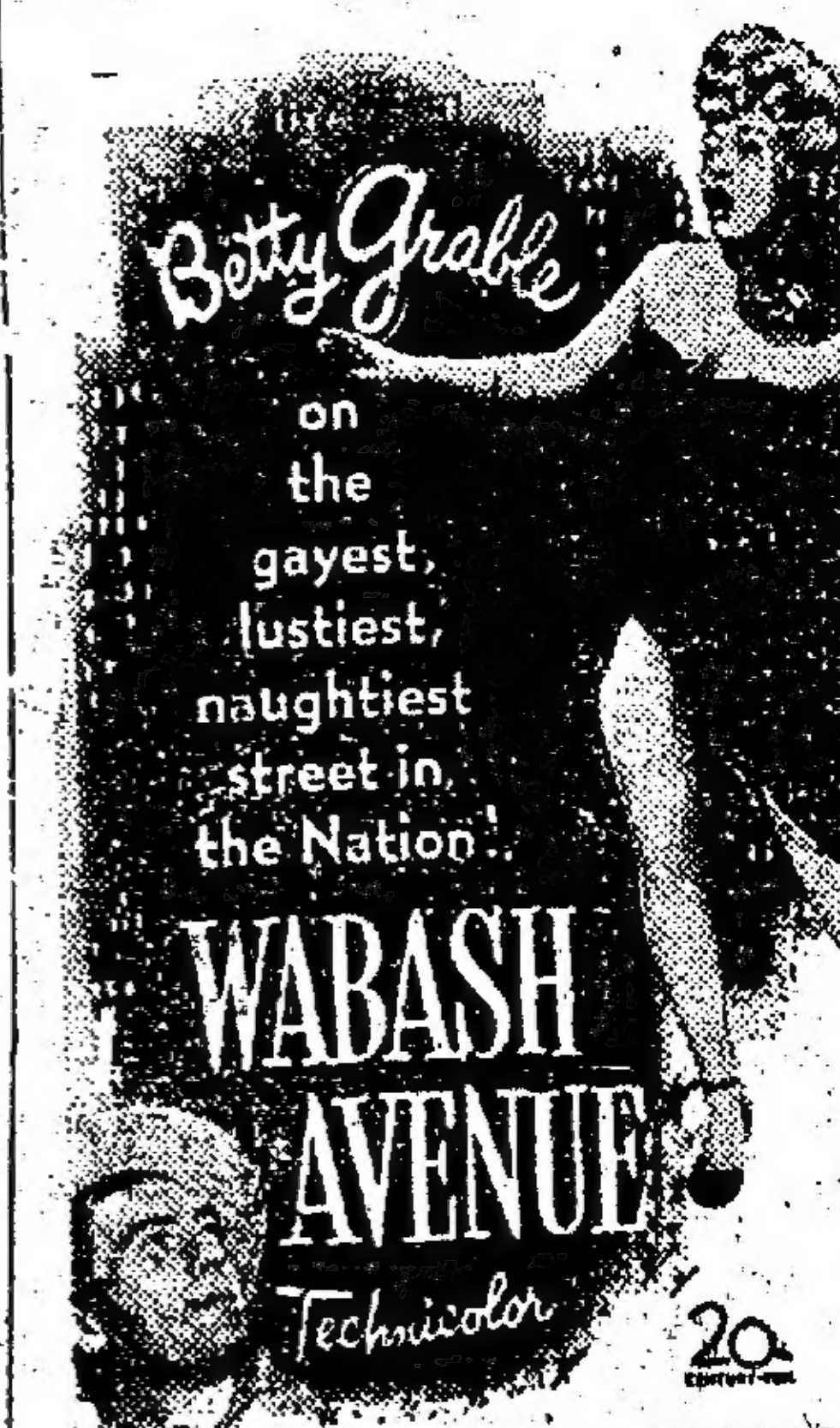
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Off To New Zealand



William (14), Patricia (10), Sheila (9) and Alma (7), four members of the Clark family of Southall, seen before they left St. Pancras for New Zealand. They were some of the many emigrants who left by sea.—Central Press.

MP Depressed By Conditions In Malaya: Grave Warning

London, Dec. 14.

Air Commodore Arthur Harvey, Conservative Member of a delegation of British Members of Parliament which visited Singapore and Malaya last September, said today that what he had seen there had alarmed him.

"We went out feeling that plans for dealing with the emergency were going fairly well," he told a meeting at the Royal Empire Society. "But we came back to England feeling very depressed about most things we saw and quite alarmed about the future."

Air Commodore Harvey said the report of the delegation was now being drafted. He doubted whether it would show unanimous findings.

Malaya, he said, was torn by strife and confusion. He felt that the British Government did not tackle the problem of Malaya at an early enough stage. Wise advice was ignored.

"Now it is a big problem," he said. "How it is going to be dealt with one hardly knows."

Air Commodore Harvey suggested that the main reason for the deterioration in the situation was the presence of 10,000 or 12,000 detainees in camps in the Federation.

"While they are there the Chinese will not give information to the Government to enable them to proceed," he said.

"All the military machine is quite ineffective unless its intelligence is good, but the Chinese people will not come forward with information."

CLEVER OPERATION

"These detainees in the camps must be got out of Malaya at all costs—even if it means a military operation to ship them somewhere on the South China coast."

The ability of 4,500 Communists to occupy the attention of 90,000 men of the British forces constituted one of the cleverest operations that history had ever seen.

Indo-China was the key to Malaya, Air Commodore Harvey suggested. "We should have done more with our American friends to assist in Indo-China," he said.

I believe that would be better than having all our troops in Malaya."

He thought that Britain's recognition of the Peking Government had done a lot of harm in Malaya.

PROPAGANDA INADEQUATE

Air Commodore Harvey deplored the inadequate effort which he thought was made to put across the British case. Radio Malaya, he said, was silent four or five hours every day. Now the papers were to have their newsprint cut—though Malaya was earning more dollars than anywhere else in the Commonwealth.

Paying tribute to the troops fighting the guerillas, Air Commodore Harvey suggested that 20,000 more Gurkhas would "clean it up" in Malaya. They could live in the jungle on the same basis as those they were fighting.

They could beat the bandits at their own game.

The Gurkhas, he thought, should get the same pay as the British troops.

"A LONG TIME"

He said the guerillas were now slashing rubber trees—three or four thousand in a night—and that would have most serious long-term effects.

Air Commodore Harvey called for full support and proper priorities for Major-General Sir Harold Briggs, who, he believed, should be given executive authority.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, should make a statement, "loud and clear," that Britain intended to stay in

Malaya as an equal partner in trust.

A junior Minister should be made responsible for seeing that equipment went out as quickly as possible, but he added: "I still think it will take a long time before it is clear."

Replying to a question, Air Commodore Harvey said: "If anything happens in Indo-China, I can see the Siamese putting up no resistance at all and then we shall have them right on top of us."—Reuter.

Dangers Of French View On Germany

New York, Dec. 14.

The Herald-Tribune said editorially today that French intransigence on German rearmament could play into the hands of those elements in Germany which are showing marked sensitiveness to propaganda from the East.

The American setbacks in Asia had encouraged currents of pacifism and isolationism in West Germany.

The editorial added: "The wise course for the Atlantic powers and for France in particular is to deal seriously and generously with demands for equality which the Bonn Government set forth. They are not basically unreasonable and within a specified time would, in any case, be granted. To the degree in which they are met Chancellor Adenauer will be strengthened, the defeatists and pacifists rebuked."

The Herald-Tribune concluded: "The stakes in this controversy are immense. And it is in such a situation that France has traditionally shown a lucidity that is superior to logic, and courage that is superior to mere consistency. In this case it is expected that once again she will rise to the test."—United Press.

German Rumours Denied

Heidelberg, Dec. 14.

The Headquarters of the United States Army in Europe this afternoon denied that any conference of major troop commanders was to discuss the evacuation of American families from Germany.

It further denied that there had been any change in the current policy as regards dependants.

The statement said that a meeting in Stuttgart was a routine meeting of the commanders of the recently re-established Seventh Army. —Reuter.

Plan To End Arms Race

London, Dec. 14.

A plan to end the cold war and halt the world armament race published here today declared that any re-arming of Germany would only make international difficulties harder to solve.

The plan, drawn up by the International Committee for the Study of European Questions, has been submitted to the Prime Ministers and Foreign Secretaries of the Western Governments.

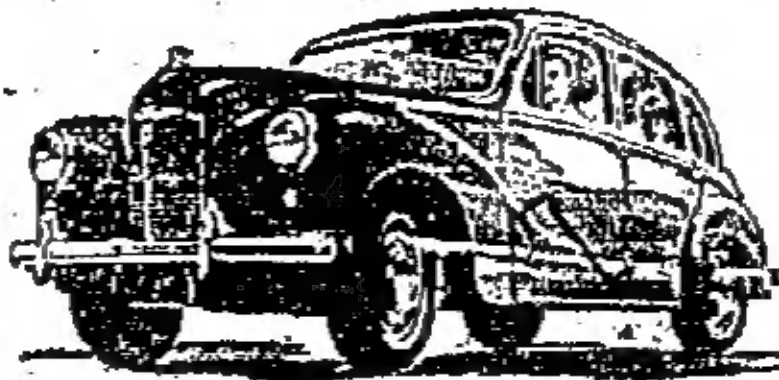
Two proposals made are: (1) General elections in the whole of Germany under international control; (2) The formation of a Constituent Assembly to work out the constitution for the new Germany and the setting up of a provisional German Government by the members of this Assembly.—Reuter.

America Nails Soviet Lie

Washington, Dec. 14.

A State Department statement today described as "a naked lie" the Russian claim that the United States and Japan had taken the first steps to rebuild a Japanese army.

The official Soviet news agency, Tass, alleged last month that a secret American-Japanese draft agreement provided for the trebling of Japan's present police force and its equipping with American arms.—Reuter.



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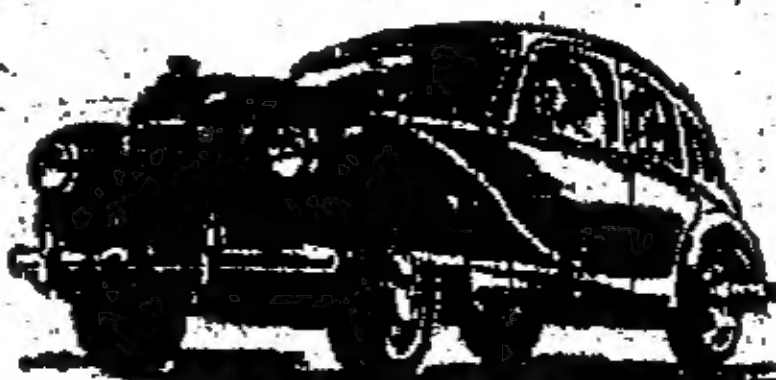
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AMERICAN PLAN TO INCREASE AIR STRENGTH

Washington, Dec. 14.

Air Force Secretary Thomas K. Finletter told Congress that he will probably ask for a reinforcement of American air strength even beyond the projected 84-group goal.

Mr Finletter also said the 84-group Air Force would be ready by mid-1952 and will make the United States slightly stronger among the world's air powers.

He did not elaborate in his testimony before the House Appropriations Sub-Committee on Dec. 7. The testimony was released on Thursday.

The Air Secretary asked the Committee to approve the second supplemental Air Force appropriations of \$4,603,000,000 for the rest of this fiscal year—an estimate prepared before the Chinese intervention in Korea. This amount was intended to boost the Air Force from 58 to 63 groups by next June 30. The money for the rest of the expansion would come in the next appropriation bill and was aimed at getting the United States on a comparatively equal footing with other air powers.

Mr Finletter said the supplementary appropriation would bring the Strategic Air Command—the long-range bomber force—to readiness strength so it could fight immediately. The Air Defence Command also would get enough pilots and group crewmen for a 24-hour alert, with an unlimited number of aircraft available for immediate defence action.

Mr Finletter said the most complete system of radar and fighters could not give America anything approximating total defence. He asked for another \$2,114,700,000 to buy new aircraft, guided missiles and related equipment, making a total of \$6,615,000,000 for this fiscal year, compared to \$1,372,627,000 last year.—United Press.

SECRET WEAPONS

Washington, Dec. 14.

It was disclosed on Thursday that top Navy officers told Congress they need \$3,000,000,000 to speed up work on secret weapons and guided missiles and to build 18 minesweepers.

President Truman asked for the money in his overall request for \$18,000,000,000 in new defence funds. Admiral Forrest Sherman, Chief of Naval Operations, told the House Appropriations Sub-Committee in a Dec. 7 testimony published on Thursday.

Admiral Sherman said \$115,000,000 would put the number of secret weapons in use six months ahead of schedule.

Rear-Admiral Albert Noble, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, said \$48,000,000 was needed to make one secret weapon available at the earliest possible date. His description of the weapon was not made public.

AIR FORCE REQUEST

Admiral Sherman said some money would go to build up a modest guided missile procurement programme.

The money request was prepared before the United Nations reversals in Korea, and we indicated that even more will be needed quickly.

A high-ranking Air Force officer asked the Committee for another \$92,000,000 for the Air Force's guided missile programme, making a total of \$149,993,000 for this fiscal year—about six times the total of last year's programme.—United Press.

TURKISH CABINET CRISIS

Istanbul, Dec. 14.

Well-informed observers here forecast a major Cabinet crisis after the disclosure tonight that Turkey's Finance Minister, Halil Ayan, had resigned his post.

Ayan had just presented a draft budget for the next year to the Finance Commission of the National Assembly.

The entire Cabinet had approved the draft, and the Finance Minister's resignation, well-informed sources said, was caused by a rank and file revolt of Democratic Party deputies against certain tax provisions.

The main issue between the rebels and the Government, informed sources said, was a decision to postpone until after 1951 the operation of clauses of the law already enacted which would have given civil servants an increase from 15 to 20 percent in their salaries.

This decision has led to widespread disappointment among civil servants and sharp criticism of the Government even by such newspapers as are normally favourable.—Reuter.

Conference At Bangkok

Tokyo, Dec. 14.

Brigadier John W. O'Brien, of Melbourne, Australia, the chief of General MacArthur's Headquarters Scientific and Technical Division, will represent the Headquarters at the second meeting of the joint ECAFE-UNESCO conference on educational and scientific material, to be held in Bangkok on Dec. 20-22.

According to the announcement by General MacArthur's Headquarters, Brigadier O'Brien said the conference is of particular interest to Japan since her potential contribution in the supply of educational and scientific materials to the Far Eastern countries is greater than that of any other Oriental country.

Brigadier O'Brien added that there should also be increased opportunities for the development of economic, educational and scientific liaison between Japan and the various other nations of the Far East.—Reuter.



The mule lying on this car broke away from its owner on a heavily travelled road. The coupe struck the mule with such force that the animal was thrown on top of the car and died instantly. The auto sustained heavy damage and one of the passengers suffered severe head cuts.

Holland Rejects Indonesian Plan For New Guinea

The Hague, Dec. 14.

Holland today rejected a seven-point Indonesian proposal to settle the dispute between the two countries over the future status of Western New Guinea, at present under Dutch administration.

The Dutch Minister of Union and Realm Affairs, M. Johannes Van Maarseveen, told the Indonesian delegation to the bilateral talks here today: "The Netherlands Government regrets there is no agreement so far on the sovereignty over New Guinea."

But the Dutch note indicated that the talks had not broken down completely. It expressed the hope that a further study of both standpoints would ultimately lead to a bridging of the gap.

The Indonesians, in a note handed to the Dutch delegation on Monday, had offered a number of concessions but stressed that these were inseparably bound to the transfer of sovereignty over Western New Guinea from Holland to Indonesia on Dec. 27 this year.

Today's Dutch note made it clear that Holland refuses to enter into discussions on this basis.

The Indonesian proposals included an undertaking to give special consideration to Holland in the granting of new concessions and capital investment, and special consideration for Dutch interests in developing

Western New Guinea's natural resources.

Today's note said that the Dutch Government were not convinced that these proposals would guarantee a prosperous development of New Guinea.

Replying to a fear expressed by the Indonesians that if Holland intended to use New Guinea as a reservoir for her surplus population, any further plebiscite would be decided beforehand, the note offered to agree that only the aboriginal inhabitants of Western New Guinea should be allowed to vote on their political future.

The Indonesian Foreign Minister, Dr Mohammed Roem, the leader of the Indonesian delegation, said after today's meeting that he would go to Djakarta tomorrow to consult his Government.

He expected to be back in The Hague on Dec. 22, he added.

The next meeting of the Dutch and Indonesian delegations has, therefore, been fixed for Dec. 23.

The Indonesian Health Minister, Dr D. J. Seimena, will deputise for Dr Roem in

Dissension In Arab States

Damascus, Dec. 14.

A number of Deputies in the Syrian Parliament urged today that in certain circumstances Syria should immediately withdraw from the Arab League and the United Nations.

If the forthcoming meeting of the Arab League's Political Committee were to discuss peace proposals with Israel or military co-operation in any Western pact Syria should announce her withdrawal, the Deputies said.—Reuter.

Call To Release Prisoners

Flushing Meadow, Dec. 14.

The United Nations General Assembly today called on all governments to repatriate prisoners taken during the Second World War who were still under their control.

It approved a resolution on this by 43 votes to five with six abstentions.

The resolution provided for a special commission of three to be chosen by the International Red Cross or the United Nations' Secretary-General, with the aim of settling the question in a purely humanitarian spirit and on terms acceptable to all governments concerned.

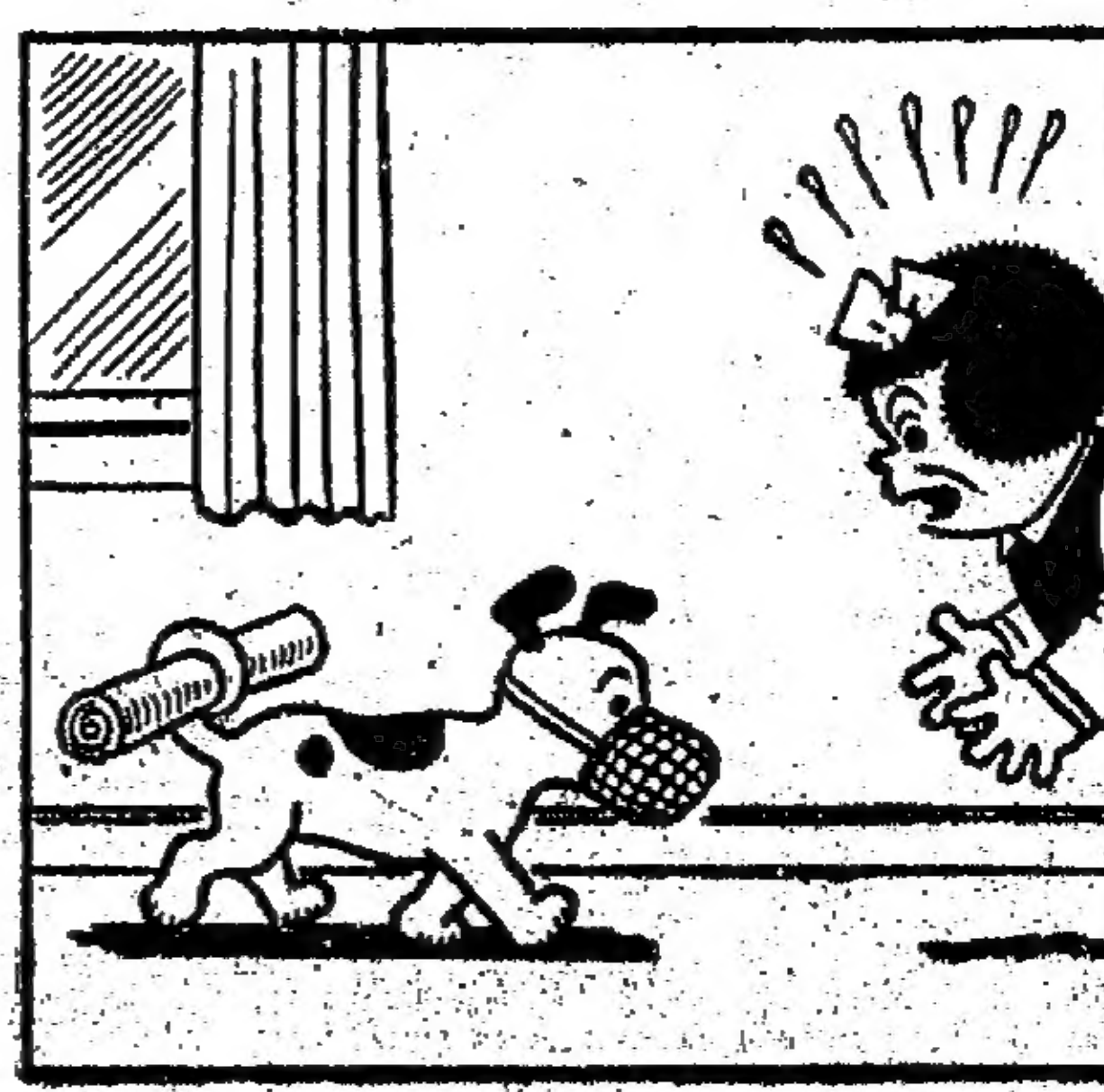
Russia opposed the resolution.—Reuter.

his absence should contact between the two delegations be necessary before the next meeting.—Reuter.

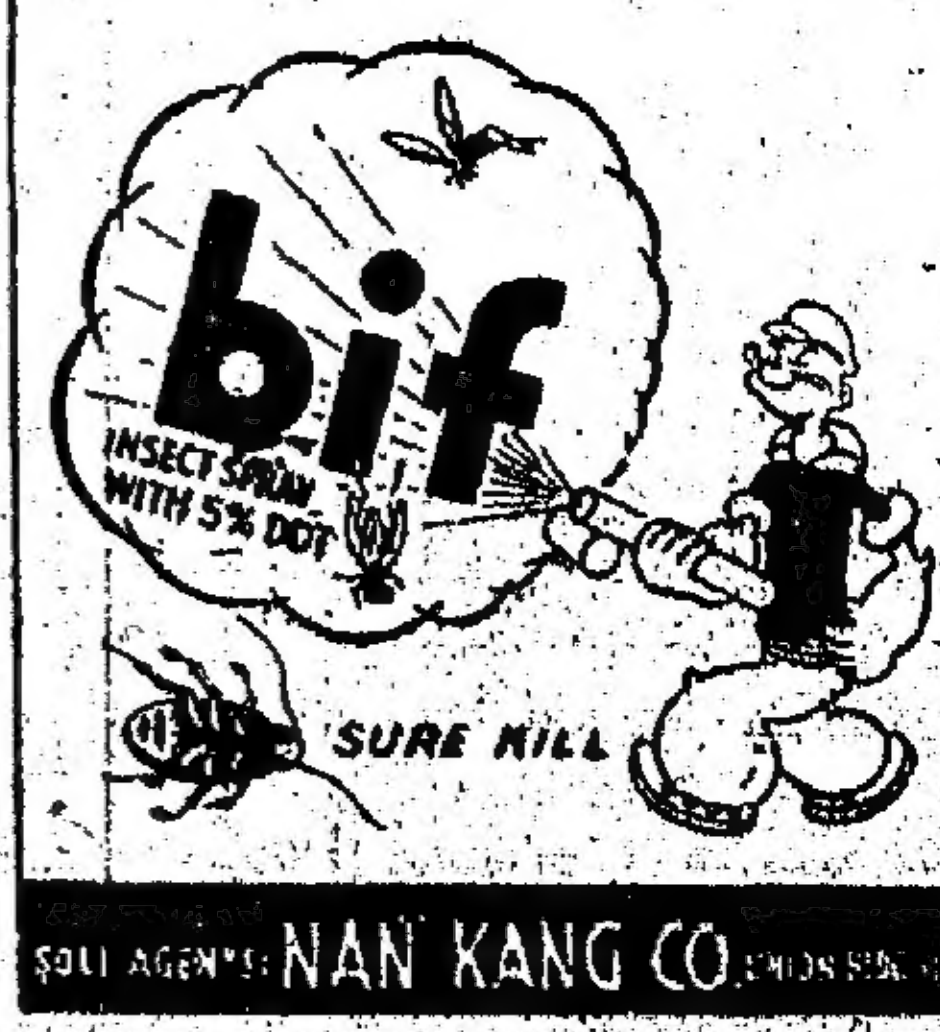
NANCY

That's The End

By Ernie Bushmiller



When there's bif
I needn't use my fist!





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THE MCC MEN ARE NOT RABBITS

Says A. J. Cummings

The English, every foreigner says, are an unpredictable people. You are never quite sure what an Englishman is going to do at any given moment in any particular set of circumstances; and frequently he does what you least expect him to do.

Such sweeping generalisations don't stand up to careful analysis. But they are easy to make and sometimes they appear to be justified.

Who would have supposed, for instance, that when the MCC sent out to Australia the best team of cricketers they could bring together, under a captain hailed as a godsend, these unfortunate fellows, from the moment they landed on Australian soil, would be battered by such a tornado of derisory criticism as no body of players in any sport has ever had to endure?

Australians have followed the example of English writers on the game in anathematising Brown and his now not merry men as if they were wicked little boys deliberately parading their incompetence.

And all this before even the first ball in the first Test match has been bowled.

If an English fielder misses a catch, the critics pounce upon him like a pack of wolves; making it quite certain that out of sheer nervous fright and that on the first day in the field in the first Test the poor wretch will be almost unfit for publication.

"Oh! this defeatist, slapdash M.C.C.," cries one headline in a despairing English newspaper; and an Australian writer dismisses the whole lot in withering scorn as "a packet of razor blades."

Another Australian writer pompously declares:

The whole future of international cricket depends on how soon the men at the head of English cricket pave the way by drastic changes in their domestic system to enable Englishmen's prowess at the English national game to recover its old-time prestige.

Though I have only a vague idea of the inner meaning of that oracular pronouncement, it is evidently intended to threaten the doom of international cricket—all because of tenth-rate performances by our village team down under.

They are not only, it would seem, feeble exponents of the game. When four of them were said to be suffering from

stomach trouble an Australian comment was that what most of them lacked was "heart." In other words, they are cowards, too.

I don't think this kind of pretentious lecture—rather like an overbearing headmaster berating to lovers of cricket generally. It is too much of a not very good thing.

In our own country millions of men and boys and a great many women either play cricket or watch it or follow the fortunes of the game with undying interest.

In a naughty world, ridden with disputes and harried by a cold war that keeps on heating up, they have been looking forward eagerly to an innocent and exciting diversion that has delighted the hearts of generations of British sportsmen everywhere.

HAMMER BLOWS

Now they are being told, in a series of hammer-blows, that all they will get is a disgusting massacre of rabbits by a team of supermen.

It would scarcely be surprising if they began to get a bit nasty with the soothsayers.

"Sport begets tumultuous strife and wrath," Horace wrote long ago, "and wrath begets fierce quarrels and war to the death." But Horace had in mind something very different from the jeremiads of solemn soothsayers.

There may be much to be said, after all, for the American practice of "rooting" for your side.

Let us without delay do a little rooting for our tormented cricketers in the Antipodes before they worry themselves or sulk themselves to death.

If by some miracle—and of course it would be a miracle or a colossal fluke—these frightened rabbits were to win the first Test match, it would be my most mirth-provoking Christmas gift.

If they lose the rubber, England will manage to survive and so possibly will English cricket.

Manicou Wins Ewell Chase

Sandown Park, Surrey,
Dec. 14.

Queen Elizabeth saw her five-year-old steeplechaser, Manicou, jump to an easy six-lengths win in the Ewell Handicap Chase here today.

Manicou's task was made easier when the top-weight, Freddie Fox, after producing a great burst of speed to range alongside the Royal horse, ran off the course four fences out.

The gelding's victory provided the Queen with a consolation for the loss of Monaveen, who had to be destroyed after falling at Hurst Park two weeks ago.

It also fittingly coincided with the King's birthday.

Manicou started a hot 4 to 5 favourite in a field of nine runners for the race, which was over three miles, five furlongs, and a half.

The Bantamweight Situation Gets Most Curious

By ARCHIE QUICK

To quote Lewis Carroll, the bantamweight world boxing position becomes "curiouser and curiouser." Let us take stock of the peculiar happenings of the last few months in something like chronological order.

Mexican-American Manuel Ortiz leaves his sunny Californian farm for South Africa and goes and gets himself beaten in the high Johannesburg altitudes by local Vic Towel for the world crown. Luis Romero, of Barcelona, administers the mother and father of a hiding to British champion, Danny O'Sullivan, of London.

Later O'Sullivan gets whipped by Bobby Boland, the chunky Dundee battler. Just for make-weight (Gold Coast's Roy Ankarah goes to Spain and really puts the cat among the pigeons by crushing Romero.

Then Danny O'Sullivan goes to South Africa to fight Towel for the world title. That starts an outcry. It should be either Romero or Boland who should get the chance of seeing that coloured Ankarah is barred from fighting in the Union, said most everyone.

WAIT A MINUTE!

But wait a minute. We saw a further upset to further complicate the situation at Empress Hall, London, when an unknown Tunisian, one Gaetan Annaloro,

slipped unheralded into Town, laced Bobby Boland and administered a third round technical knock-out. Where do we go from there?

This was not the Boland that beat O'Sullivan so handily. He seemed white and nervous from the start, was knocked down in the first round & finally convincingly beaten.

All credit though to Annaloro. Nobody, not even the promoters, knew anything about this swarthy, good-looking fellow, except that he is of Italian parentage.

All I can say is that on this form it is he who should be in South Africa fighting Towel. Remember too that Romero has been defeated by a Belgian!

One other thought which occurs over the Empress Hall tournament is that we saw a very fine example of how promising young British boxers are "killed" by over-matching.

Up-and-coming Jeff Tite, a Northamptonshire yeoman farmer's son, with quite a good record, was thrown in with experienced Charles Humez, of Paris.

That Tite took a lot of punishment from a man who has beaten Cliff Curvis and Gwyn Williams was not surprising, nor was the throwing-in of the towel in the third round.

What is surprising is that the British Board of Control and Tite's manager allowed such a prospect to be exposed to such treatment. Tite's future must obviously be affected and we are not so rich in talent that we can afford this sort of thing.

THE GAMBOLS



YOU'RE LIKE ALL WOMEN -
YOU DON'T CARE WHICH TEAM
WIN SO LONG AS THE RIGHT
GAMES YOU CHOOSE ARE DRAWN

The Sports Roundabout

By W. Capel Kirby
And David Jack

Wouldn't it be strange if Bolton Wanderers earned the unenviable distinction of having missed two England centre-forwards? Bill Holden, 22-year-old Burnley leader from the Astley Bridge district, is a cert to follow in the Lawton footsteps, in the opinion of colleague Bert Fogg. In fact, Bert goes so far as to say he's the most promising centre-forward to appear on the horizon since the war.

Jack Crayston, Tom Whittaker's second lieutenant at Highbury, has accepted the Presidency of the Royal Air Force Association at his native Grange-over-Sands.

Croydon Rovers, the club which hit the headlines with offers to both Neil Franklin and Alan Brown, have now decided to look elsewhere for their player-manager. Chairman H.W. Rose writes to ask if we know of a good player who would like to start in a managerial career. Wages offered are £12 a week summer and £15 plus bonus during the season. Anyone interested?

Bolton, West Bromwich, Bury, Villa and other League club officials, disappointed at not having an opportunity of sizing up Charlie Tully's 17-year-old brother at Kidderminster recently, were, nevertheless, impressed by Billy Tatum, right half-back secured from Grimsby Town on the recommendation of Tom Galley.

From London Bridge to Stamford Bridge? About half of Chelsea's stewards and gatemen are railway employees.

Less resistance in the atmosphere in Australia is one of the reasons why several MCC players, including Bob Berry, Brian Close and John Dewes, have "thrown their arms out."

Bobby Bogan surprised his Kemsley newspaper workmates in Glasgow recently by his luteal rendering of "The White Dove" at an office smoking concert.

In his spare time Bobby, kid brother of Tommy, of Manchester United, is a forward with Third Lanark, whence he arrived via Stirling Albion.

Recent visitor to the mainland was Dick McBurney, old Distillery player, whose claim to fame is that he was one of only three goalkeepers ever to stop a Steve Bloomer penalty.

An Australian car firm has put a fleet of cars at the disposal of MCC players for transport to and from the grounds. We've heard of footballers who've had cars put at their disposal for longer periods. Difference is that they call them their own.

Coaching local Soccer youth on the bowling green attached to his Bolton public house is former Bolton and Preston Scottish international winger Alex Donaldson. It's not true that the All-England Lawn Tennis Club has refused to lease the centre court to a local hockey club.

England's amateur international right-back this season will almost certainly be a player who thought he had played his last game for England—Jack Neale. Serious knee injury prevented Neale kicking a ball for nine months but he tells us, "I'm 100 percent fit again thanks to an operation."

Former Dundee centreforward Alex Stott, now relegated to Barts reserves, is training at Barts Park again. Alex takes no bones about wanting to play in an English Second Division club has inquired the price of

The Churchill Story: 4th Instalment YOUNG LANCER FACES THE DERVISHES

SECOND - LIEUTENANT WINSTON CHURCHILL, not quite 24 and the veteran of three campaigns—three more than the great bulk of his fellow officers—fought for two months to join Kitchener's Sudan Force, which was to break for ever the Dervish power.

Then he fought for three minutes in what was the last orthodox cavalry charge in British military history—clash and glitter, horse and man, sabre and lance; the tense and blood-tingling attack of the 21st Lancers at Omdurman.

Kitchener's "No"

IT was Kitchener himself who put up a stern defence against Churchill's wish to take part in the campaign.

Even to the Prime Minister, Lord Salisbury, who interceded on the young man's behalf, Kitchener said, "No."

He was clearly not—although he did not say so—prepared to have serving within a continent of him an uppish and youthful subaltern who dared to criticise his superiors in the Press.

But by one of those War Office loopholes known in the last war as "the old boy net," Churchill succeeded in joining the Lancers, provided that he travelled at his own expense and no charge fell on Army funds if he was wounded or killed.

Wangling

SUCH wangling, by influence is, of course, much to be deplored, but Britons, who thrill to a stirring tale, have reason to be grateful that the last time the battle trumpets sounded The Charge a slight, red-headed officer on a grey Arab polo pony, master of military art and of English prose, was there to describe the scene and the sensation.

Here he is then, commanding a troop of 25 men, and he has newly decided, because of his shoulder injury, to return his sword to its scabbard and draw his Mauser pistol.

This is his story as he told it in "My Early Life."

The Charge

"THEN I saw immediately before me, and now only half the length of a polo ground away, the row of crouching blue figures firing frantically, wreathed in smoke. "On my right and left my neighbouring troops made a good line. Immediately behind was a long dancing row of lances couched for the charge. We were going at a fast but steady gallop. There was too much trampling and rifle fire to hear any bullets. "After this glance to the right and left and at my troop I looked again towards the enemy.

"The scene appeared to be suddenly transformed. The blue-black men were still firing, but behind them there now came into view a depression like a shallow sunken road.

"This was crowded and crammed with men rising up from the ground where they were hidden.

"Bright flags appeared as if by magic and I saw arriving from nowhere Emirs on horseback among and round the mass of the enemy.

"The Dervishes appeared to be ten or twelve deep at the thickest, a grey mass gleaming with steel, filling the dry watercourse.

He had no time to feel frightened, he said. He was too busy keeping his troops in line.

Straight ahead of him were two Dervishes with levelled

By Colin Frame

rifles. He rode between them as they fired. And as the smoke cleared he had a rapid sensation that he was unhurt. The trooper who rode at his heels was killed at this spot.

Surrounded

"I CHECKED my pony as the ground began to fall away beneath his feet.

"The clever animal dropped like a cat four or five feet down on to the sandy bed of the watercourse, and in this sandy bed I found myself surrounded by what seemed to be dozens of men.

"They were not thickly packed enough at this point for me to experience any actual collision with them.

"Whereas Grenfell's troop, next but one on my left, was brought to a complete standstill and suffered very heavy losses, we seemed to push our way through as one has sometimes seen mounted policemen break up a crowd.

"In less time than it takes to relate my pony had scrambled up the other side of the ditch. I looked round."

He was once more trotting on the open desert with Dervishes running haphazardly here and there.

One man flung himself on to the ground before him and Churchill, true to the cavalry belief that a charge would always stun and scatter infantry, thought the Dervish was making a terrified obeisance.

Then he saw the man's gleaming sword swinging back to hamstring his pony.

"I had room and time enough to turn my pony out of his reach and leaning over on the off side I fired two shots into him at about three yards.

"I straightened myself in the saddle and saw before me another figure with uplifted sword.

"I raised my pistol and fired. So close were we that the pistol itself struck him. Man and sword disappeared below and behind me.

"On my left ten yards away was an Arab horseman in a bright - coloured tunic and steel helmet with chain-mail hangings.

"I fired at him. He turned aside. I pulled my horse into a walk and looked around again.

"Where was my troop? Where were the other troops of the squadron? Within a hundred yards of me I could not see a single officer or man. I looked at the Dervish mass.

"I saw two or three riflemen crouching and aiming their rifles at me from the fringe of it.

Sudden Fear

"THEN for the first time that morning I experienced a sudden sensation of fear. I felt myself absolutely alone.

"I thought these riflemen would hit me and the rest devour me like wolves.

I crouched over the saddle, spurred my horse into a gallop and drew clear of the melee.

"Two or three hundred yards away I found my troop all ready faced about and partly formed up.

The first words Churchill is reported to have said after this historic affray were to his sergeant, "Did you enjoy yourself?" he asked.

Gallant Episode

FOR all the element of picturesque and pageantry about the first and last charge at Omdurman it was militarily not a success.

It accounted for 40 Dervishes killed. Among them lay the unrecognisable bodies of 20 Lancers.

Out of 310 officers and men who took part, nearly a quarter were killed or wounded in the two or three minutes the charge lasted—not to mention 120 horses.

But it was a gallant episode. The Lancers faced something like 3,000 Dervishes in that watercourse.

Omdurman fell and nothing like the battle which led to its fall will ever be seen again.

It was, as Churchill wrote many years later, "the last link in the long chain of those spectacular conflicts whose vivid and majestic splendour has done so much to invest war with glamour."

After Omdurman the chemist and the engineer took over the conduct of battles and, where horse and spear had slain their thousands, machine gun and bomb were to slay their tens of thousands. It was at this military crossroads that Churchill decided to leave the Army.

But it was not the thought that he would be out of firing range that led him, in his book on "The River War," to single out the great Kitchener for some criticism of the way he had fought his campaign.

This book has become a classic military history. It enshrines the last great battle where infantry were drawn up in drill formation and fought standing rather than in holes in the earth.

It is redolent with the smell of harness, alive with the jingle of spurs and clash of steel. It marks the end of an age.

One other young man has given a description of Omdurman. He was a sailor and watched it all from a gunboat on the Nile.

"Plum Duff"

HE said it looked "like plum duff; brown currants scattered about in a good deal of suet."

This sailor was Beatty, due to become the youngest admiral in the Royal Navy.

For all the contrast in their descriptions of an epic, both Churchill, poised on the brink of a political career, and Beatty, due to become the dashing darling of the sea, were to find their paths crossing once more—battles in the deadlier of the 1914-18 war.

STANDARD BRIDGE

By M. Harrison-Gray

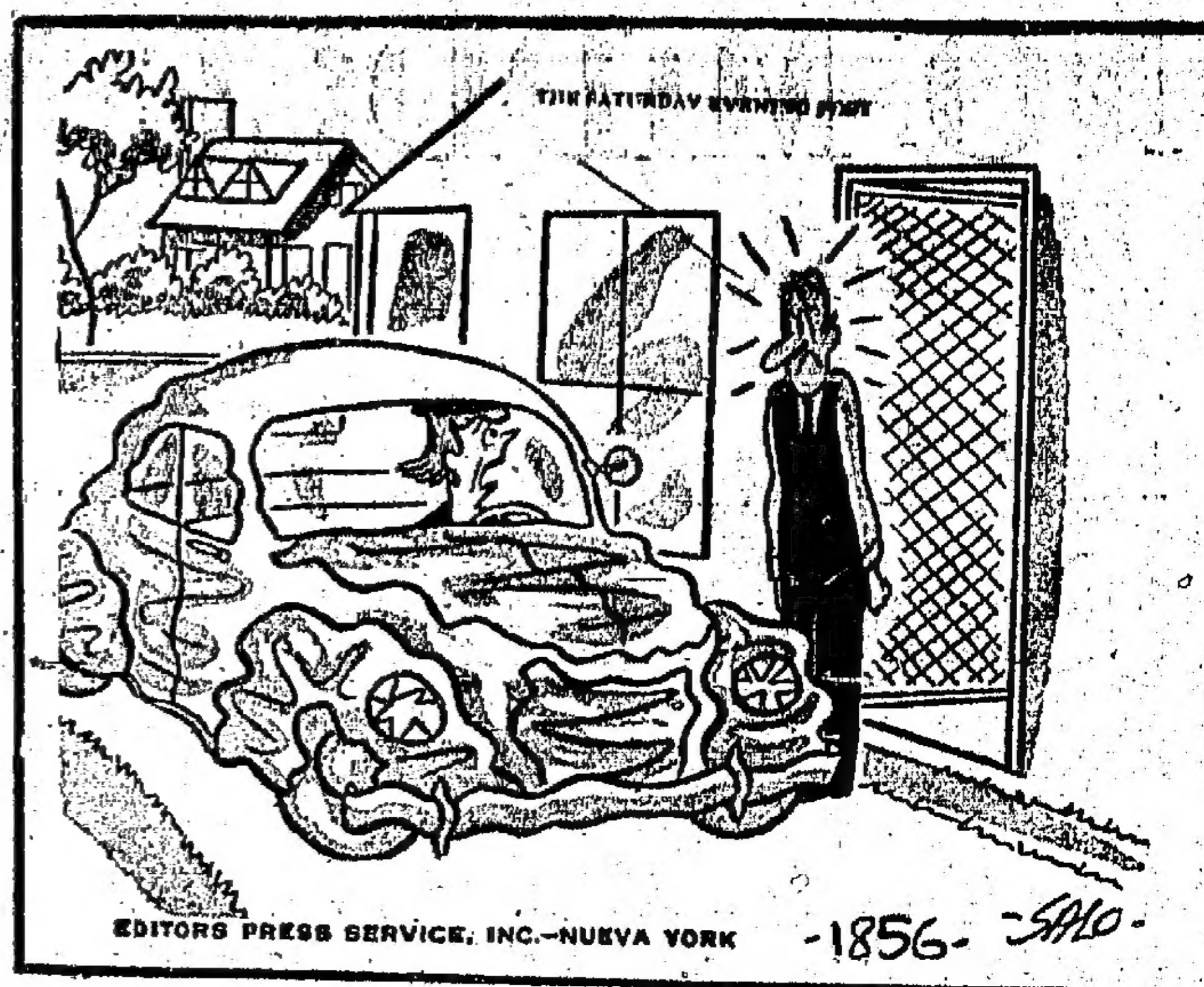
Dealer: South. Love all.

N.		E.	
10	8 4		
5 3			
Q J 8 4			
K Q J 2			
W.		S.	
Q 6 5 2	7		
K 9 6 4	8 2		
5	A 9 7 6 3 2		
9 8 4 3	10 7 6 5		
A.		K.	
A K J 9 3			
A Q J 10 7			
K 10			
A			

South bids Two Clubs and North has not quite the requirements for a positive response. Over his Two Diamonds, South bids Two Spades. Then North Three Clubs and South Three Hearts. North must now jump to Four Spades to invite a slam, but South should pass; he realises that certain key cards are missing.

West leads ♠5 to East's ♠A. South unblocks with ♠K, but the Diamond return is ruffed by West, who gets off play with a Club. South lays down ♠K and must be careful to lead ♠9 at the next trick to create an entry to dummy. This may lose a trick if ♠Q is bare, but makes sure of the contract, as there are ample discards for the losing Hearts on dummy's winners.

London Express Service



"It was bump, bump, all the way home."

FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

AUSTERITY AS USUAL IN UK

London, Dec. 14.

The suspension of Marshall aid will not mean any new restrictions on the British economy.

However, it will mean no relaxation of controls already in effect, economic observers said today.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Hugh Gaitskell, told the nation in a radio broadcast on Wednesday night:

"The rearmament programme is in sight, and we shall have to do without a lot which we might otherwise have had."

Observers believed that the overall situation would be austerity as usual.

This would mean five years to wait for a new car, the highest taxes in the world, 3/6d for a pack of cigarettes and the rationing of meat, sweets, butter, eggs, bacon sugar, cheese and some other items.—United Press.

Consumption Of Rubber

Washington, Dec. 14.

The Commerce Department reported today that United States manufacturers consumed 118,997 long tons of new rubber in October, compared with the September figure of 10,831. Consumption during the first 10 months of 1950 had been 1,048,558 tons, 27.7 percent more than the same period in 1949.

Total consumption of natural rubber was 67,868 tons in October. Consumption of natural latex was 5,431 tons. Imports of natural rubber amounted to 78,351 tons in October, including 5,161 tons of latex, compared with 61,148 tons in September, including 5,117 tons of latex.—United Press.

S'pore Rubber Confused

London, Dec. 14.

The Singapore rubber market continued in a state of some confusion, according to reports reaching rubber merchants in London. The market was working on a skeleton basis, and dealings were few.

The riots had made it impossible to obtain the necessary shipping documents and shipments were held up. Number 1 spot closed on Thursday 2½ cents higher than Wednesday's close, according to Lewis and Peat, rubber merchants of London.—United Press.

New York Metals

New York, Dec. 14.

Prices in the metal market here closed unchanged with the following exceptions:—

Tin, Grade A (9.80 percent or higher) New York, per lb 139; Scrap Steel, F.O.B. per ton, (no. 1 heavy melting) 39.—United Press.

Britain's Shortage Of Cotton

London, Dec. 14.

Mr Harold Wilson, President of the Board of Trade, said today that he was not satisfied that Britain was getting an adequate share of the United States cotton crop.

Supplies so far allocated to Britain were only one-third of her imports from the United States in the year ended last June, he told the House of Commons.

He was trying to get as much cotton as possible from other sources, including the British colonies, but he hoped that representations he had made, the importance of which the Prime Minister had underlined in Washington, would result in a fuller appreciation of Britain's needs, he said.

Mr Wilson told a questioner that the British allocation had been 235,000 bales compared with Japan's 693,000 bales and that he was fully aware of the anxiety in the Lancashire cotton mills.—Reuter.

Thai-Japanese Trade Talks

Tokyo, Dec. 14.

Thailand and Japan will start a trade conference here on Friday, General MacArthur's Headquarters announced today.

The purpose of the conference is to review the trade which has been effected under the existing trade agreement between the two countries, to explore possibilities for facilitating trade in the future under the agreement, and to negotiate a new trade plan for the calendar year of 1951.—Reuter.

Nickel Price Up

London, Dec. 14.

The Mond Nickel Company has raised its price for nickel in the United Kingdom to 240s per ton, compared with 238s previously. Wolfram was quoted at 340 to 350 shillings nominal per unit, C.I.F. European ports, compared with 325 to 345 shillings previously.—United Press.

NO MIDDLE WAY OPEN IN KOREA

Mr Attlee's Reports To Commons On Washington Conference

Mr Churchill Calls Again For Secret Debate On Defence

London, Dec. 14.

Mr Winston Churchill, the leader of the Conservative Opposition, said in the House of Commons debate tonight that Mr Attlee's visit to Washington had done nothing but good. "The question we have to consider is how much good," he said.

He announced that the Conservative Opposition would ask for a debate on defence in a secret session after Christmas.

"The deterrent effect of the atom bomb is at the present time almost our sole defence. Its potential use is the only lever by which we can hope to obtain a reasonable consideration in our attempt to make a peaceful settlement with Soviet Russia," he continued.

If the Russians had superiority or even something like equality in the atom bomb, he could not feel any assurance that they would be restrained by the conscientious scruples or the moral inhibitions often so vocal in Britain.

It would be a poor service to the cause of peace to free the Russians from all cause of apprehension until they were ready to strike.

Mr Churchill said the view that the atomic bomb should not be used until it had been employed by an aggressor was "a resolve that could bring war nearer."

He caused an uproar towards the end of his speech by asking the Prime Minister to reconsider the decision to nationalise steel "in the midst of all these disasters and dangers."

Mr Churchill had difficulty in making himself heard amidst Socialist interruptions as he declared that nationalisation would injure the rearmament programme.

MACARTHUR CONFIDENT

The Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, told a cheering House that General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters were now confident that they could "retain a firm hold" in Korea.

On his Washington talks with President Truman, Mr Attlee said that he had received "assurances which I consider satisfactory" on the use of the atomic bomb.

On the question of a Korean settlement, Mr Attlee warned that there was no middle way.

If an agreement with the Chinese Communists within the terms of the United Nations Charter could not be reached, he was afraid it might eventually lead to widespread hostilities.

Mr Attlee said that he had not expected his Washington meeting would lead to any spectacular action or any dramatic announcement.

"What I hoped for, and what I think was achieved, was a closer understanding of the points of view of our two countries," he explained. Throughout the talks the attitude of the American Administration could not have been more cordial.

SEEKING SETTLEMENT

It would be a mistake to over-emphasise the differences between the two Governments. They were at one in their support of the action of the United Nations in resisting aggression.

Both Governments were profoundly desirous of preventing the war from spreading. Both sought a settlement in the Far East, and indeed, in the whole of Asia.

Korea was essentially a United Nations problem. Its outcome would have an important effect on the authority and prestige of the United Nations.

Mr Attlee said that the wartime Cairo Declaration, which was agreed by all Korea's neigh-

bours, expressed acceptance of non-aggression and no-territorial ambitions.

It was for the Chinese Government to make it clear that they accepted this principle. Their recent actions had thrown doubts on this.

FORMOSA PROBLEM

Formosa was one of the most difficult of all problems, the Prime Minister said. There were mutual fears and suspicions to be got rid of before a solution could be found.

Everyone should try to understand the points of view of the Chinese rulers and also of the United States.

The Prime Minister continued: "In the Far East there are two courses open to us in dealing with disputes and difficulties. Either we must try to get a settlement on normal standards of international practice and on the principles of the United Nations Charter, or we shall find ourselves drifting inevitably towards war."

"There is no middle course."

"Britain thinks a solution must be sought by means of peaceful negotiation. We may seek a solution. We shall not find one unless the Chinese show determination to use negotiation rather than force, to accept standards of international behaviour and the application of the principles of the United Nations Charter."

"If there is such willingness on the Chinese side, the British Government is confident a solution can be found compatible with the principles of the Charter."

DEFENCE OF EUROPE

Mr Attlee said that he was satisfied that the fullest weight would be given to the British views before instructions with political implications were given to the United Nations Commander in Korea.

On the use of the atomic weapon, he said he had received assurances which he considered to be perfectly satisfactory. The United States Government, he said, were fully conscious of the need for defence in other areas outside the Far East and recognised how vital was the defence of Europe.

On next week's meeting or Atlantic Pact Foreign and Defence Ministers in Brussels, Mr Attlee said: "I am confident that the decisions taken will reflect the sense of urgency which inspired my talks at Washington and will bring us nearer to what we hope to achieve—a Western world strong enough to resist aggression and therefore to prevent aggression and preserve peace."

On the Washington discussions on vital raw materials, Mr Attlee said that Britain faced critical shortages likely to interfere with her production almost at once, notably in zinc and sulphates.

The United States was facing similar difficulties.

"I very much hope, as a result of our talks, we shall avoid the worst dangers that threaten us in this regard," he added.

Mr Attlee said that a draft reply to the Russian proposal for a four-power conference was now being considered by the Governments of Britain, France and the United States.

It reflected the common desire of the three Governments to examine all possibilities for a fruitful discussion of the Soviet Government's suggestions.

Mr Attlee told the packed House that Britain believed that a first step towards a solution in Korea was to bring the fighting to an end at a very early date. For that reason, she had supported the United Nations resolution, sponsored by Asian and Middle Eastern countries for a cease-fire.

Mr Attlee said that this motion might give "food for thought to some of those innocents who might be led astray." The only opposition to this resolution had come from Soviet Russia and her satellites.

The Prime Minister added that he hoped both China and North Korea would respond to the statesmanlike initiative of the Asian and Middle Eastern countries, and especially the effort made by the Indian Government. Prolonged cheers greeted this statement.

RUSSIAN BLUFF

Mr Stanley Evans, a former Labour junior Minister, who continued the debate, considered that Russia was staging the biggest bluff the world had ever known.

"I think Russia is a swollen octopus and our job is to knock off a few of the tentacles."

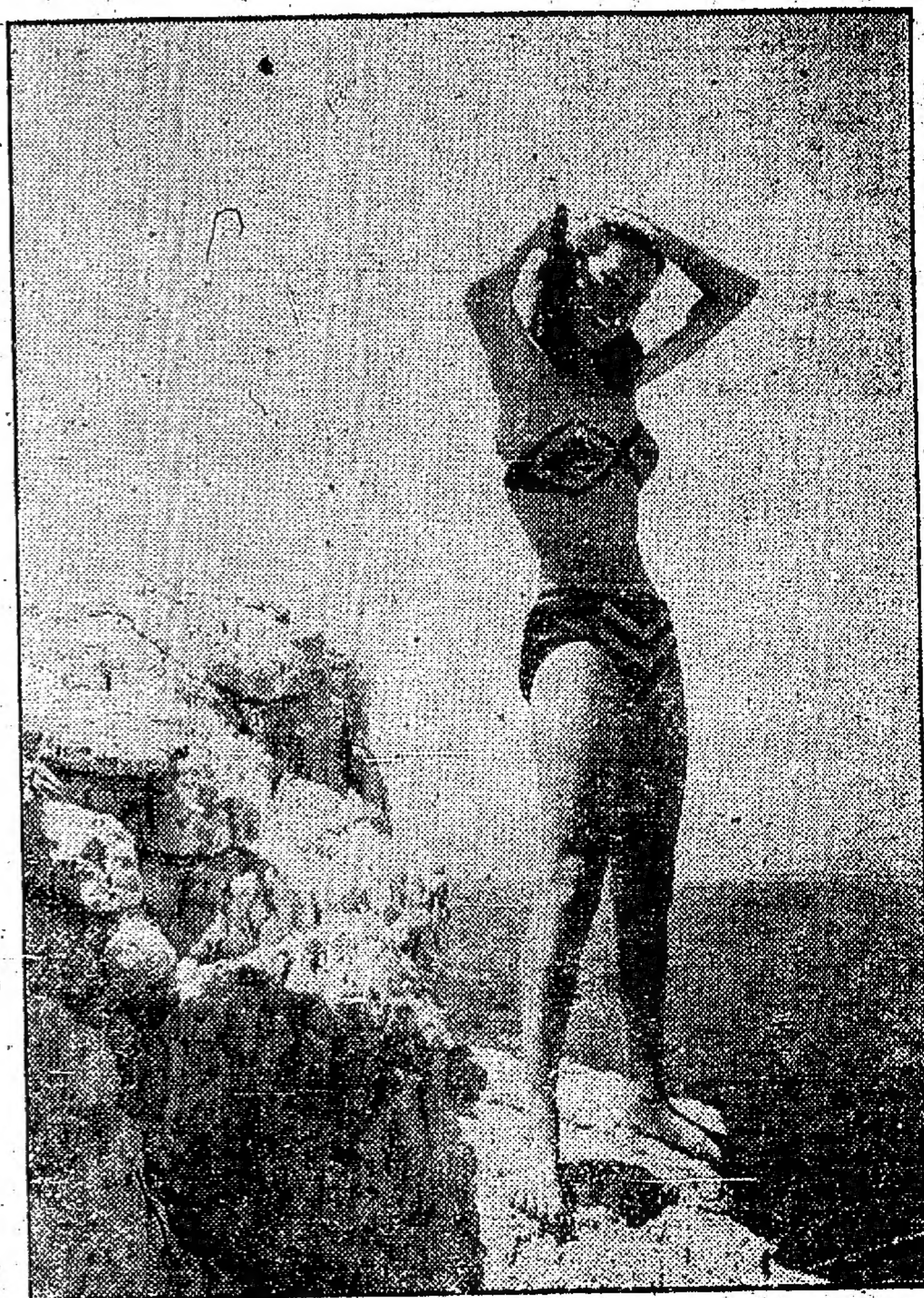
Mr Clement Davies, the leader of the Liberal Parliamentary group, paid tribute to the efforts "to obtain some form of agreement" by the Asian and Middle Eastern countries.

Labour Members cheered as he said he "could not understand why there should be any objection to the admission of China to the United Nations even today since Russia was already there."

Mr John Rankin, Labour, was against rearming Germany. If the object was to create 20 divisions did anyone think Russia would do nothing about it, he asked. "It is quite clear to me that if we go ahead with this part of our programme Russia will strike in Europe long before it is completed," Mr Rankin said.—Reuter.

U.S. Railways Crippled

Washington, Dec. 14. The Postmaster General, Mr John Redding, said today that the railway walkouts have "effectively crippled" mail distribution and may require a national embargo on parcel post at the height of the Christmas mail rush.—United Press.



Fancy getting stranded in the South of France without a buoy in sight. When Yvonne Viseux went down from Paris she never thought that Eden Rock could be so inhospitable.

UN DECIDE TO MEET IN EUROPE

Flushing, Dec. 14.

The United Nations General Assembly today voted to hold next year's General Assembly in Europe. They decided 31-16 with 11 abstentions to authorise the President of the Assembly and the Secretary-General to select the site.

The United States, as permanent host country, abstained. Britain and the Commonwealth countries opposed and Russia and her Cominform partners supported the proposal.

The chief opposition came in speeches by the delegates of Pakistan and Australia, who argued that a transfer to Europe would add \$1,500,000 to \$1,750,000 to the United Nations' budget.

Paris is favoured as the site of the 1951 Assembly, but if the French do not want the meeting held there it will probably be scheduled for Geneva.—United Press.

Hitler Aide Arrested

Munich, Dec. 14.

The police here today arrested Hitler's former housekeeper, Anni Winter, and confiscated some of the Fuehrer's personal belongings that she had been trying to sell for 40,000 Deutsche marks, police officials stated.

The confiscated objects included the document, signed by President Paul Von Hindenburg, appointing Hitler as Chancellor, Hitler's Nazi Party membership card, his military pass from the first World War, orders and decorations, notes for speeches, a gold party badge, a watch, and several water colour paintings by Hitler.

Three people, said to have acted as go-betweens, were also arrested.—Reuter.

Eisenhower Called Into Conference

Washington, Dec. 14.

General Omar Bradley called a special meeting of his Joint Chiefs of Staff today and invited General Dwight Eisenhower, who is slated to become Supreme Commander of the unified Western European defence force.

The meeting began shortly after Admiral Forrest Sherman, Chief of Naval Operations, returned from the North Atlantic military chiefs' meeting in London. Admiral Sherman was expected to report on the London meeting.—United Press.

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NOTICE

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